he fortresses that could harm an American iron-clad. Bea. Lefroy took a hopeful view. An interesting speech vis made by the young Marquis of Lorne (the Duke of furll's son), who, during his recent American tonr, reseally kept his eyes open. He described an American reasel ho has seen. It had a most formidable ram, which was protected by armor-plates which were five inches such, and extended from the bottom to the top of the extery walls. The plates were not so well made as were hose of the turrets of the Monitor and the Washington. Horetwas ohly one fighting deck, and it was a broadside essel.

set set. Interpretation of the month of the and social culture of the world very clearly ner believe that something of the missionary wild be adopted, and that there should be sent ie intions of Western Europe men of such a drit and humane creed, that instead of trying if as ondies by—to replace the creeds which have gup as naturally as the products of the soil in what lied heathen hands, with the theological and social as of Christendom, should recognize the creeds and atlons of those lands as the basis of all education gher formation. On those alone they should build, are expressions of humanity; they are variations of niversal themse to the discerning; they should build hated with. An article in a late number of the rated with. An article in a late number of the rated with. An article in a late number of the rated with. An article in a late number of the rated with. An article in a late number of the rated with an article in a late number of the rated with an article in a late number of the rated with hat article in the East," and gives a profoundly interesticated in the East," and gives a profoundly interesticated in the East," and gives a profoundly interesticated of Brahamites, or Vedic Unitarians, who find spiritual ideas of Christianity a crown of the rescalince which the Brahamins have been building the many thousands of years. Their leader is a certaboo Koshub Chunder, senr., a scholar and a man of s, who seems to be a Hindoo Kenari, though a more diman than the French writer, with whom he has compared.

er's Magazine there is an exceedingly interestaser's Magazine there is an exceedingly interest-unt of this Brahms Samaj, or Church of Ons-on the pen of Miss F. P. Cobbe. She declares church was established by Rammohun Roy, the own friend of Channing and the English Unitari-is now successied by Keshib Chunder, sen., who be related to Roy as Theodore Parker was to Dr. ig. But since the articles of M. Burnouf and ble were written, we have received, through The India, some account of a very recent lecture y the young Brahmaist apostle in the theater of ta Medical College on " Jesus Christ—Europe The Friend of India naturally selects the dox sentiments it can find in the lecture. After herein he differed from the orthodox Christians,

enity was grosning under a deadly malady, and wa unity was grouning under a deadif mainly, and was arge of death; a remedy was urgently needed to save Christ was thus a necessity of the age; he appeared heast of time. It was from no selfish imprise, from f mistaken fausticism, that Ho bravely and obsertably marif to be crucified on the cross. He sid down his aid might be plorified. I have always regarded the beautiful embies of self sacrifice unto the clory of this calculated to quasken the higher feelings and a of the heart and to purify the sour; and I believe a wheart, how endous and hard sover it may be, ook with cold indifference on that grand and signifi-

can look with cold indifference on that grand and signification." It is south spire of martyr devetion which are calculated to dispell our nilids all cowardies, diskleaess and inconstancy, and the as feel that truth is dearer than life itself." In vivid the praised Luther and condemned Popery, He used, language as this: "Is there a stugle soul in this large allow upon the condemned Popery, He used, language as this: "Is there a stugle soul in this large allow upon the condemned Popery, He used, language as this: "Is there a stugle soul in this large allow upon the condemned Popery, He used, language as this: "Is there a stugle soul in this large allow upon the condemned Popery, He used, language and the world he who by His Windom illumined, and is power saved a dark and wicked world—was not He as power saved a dark and wicked world—was not He as power saved a dark and wicked world—was not He as the save ordinary bunnanty? He save Jesus, immortal of itself us stock a priceless legacy of divine truth, and a local Hor the world He lived and died. May the appropriate and follow his precepts?" ere was an immense crowd precent. Which listened to manufaculty applanded these views.

That evidently come very far from those days when Christian captains issued forth from British ports wered to go round the world and slay, enslave, detected if foreign peoples on the express ground that they manner there is an extraordinary generous stness in all cultivated lands to seek out, and ponder iteratures and the religious of other lands. Nay, a few years ago Christian Russia fried to oppress minucedan Turkey, Western Protestantism forbade it as an a French Catholicism. In Loudon Mr. Tribner irown himself heart and soul into the work of supgither and the religious of other lands. Nay, a few years ago Christian Russia fried to oppress minucedan Turkey, Western Protestantism forbade it as as a French Catholicism. In Loudon Mr. Tribner irown himself heart and soul into the work of supgither and the telegious of other lands. During the

being translated is "The Ocean of the Nectar of edge at Benares."
The current number of Tribner's American and OriRecord there is an interesting account of a Sanscrit,

I, just published, of the Karya Prahaisa, the meat
ted Hindoo work on rheteric, which was written
700 years ago by one Manmata Acharya. From
the seems that Hindoo Rhotorical Science is mainly
with the powers of words (sakti), the sentiments
of in a composition (rasa), and its diction (guna),

rits), and ornamest or figures (alankara). Each d in a composition (rasa), and its diction (guna), rit), and ornament or figures (alankára). Each is treated of very fully in the Kávya Prakása and Daagana. It may not be unmiteresting to give a the definitions of Poetry from the most celebrated a criters on taste. Thus Vamana defines Poetry as criters on taste. Thus Vamana defines Poetry as and meanings possessed of diction and orna-Mammata adds that the words and meanings so must be "destitute of any (technical) fault," lines it as "that which is faulties and possessed a ornament, and sentiment," Vabbate defines it imposition of grammatically accurate words and a possessed of diction, ornament, and style;" as "a string of words possessed of a desired "Jagannatha (a favorite modern writer who died putry age at Bepares, as "a form of speech proall the various attempts is the definition given by Viswan-scha, in his Sahitya Darpana, "Poetry is that which has sentiment for its soul,"—other things, as style, figures, etc., being rightly considered as more or less indispensa-ble adjuncts, but as forming no part of the proper logical

sath, in his Sanitya Darpana, "Poetry is that when his seatiment for its soul,"—other things, as style, figures, etc., being rightly consulered as more or less indispensable adjuncts, but he forming no part of the proper logical definition.

Dr. Henry Mandley, in the course of a brief memoir of the late Dr. Conolly—the distinguished physician of the insane, who did so much to reform the traditional abuses of the lumatic asylums—mentions one or two new anecdotes which he heard Dr. C. relate concerning old Dr. Parr, which do not well bear cut the impression left by De Quincey, in his paper about the old Whig. It seems that from the long habit of florging boys at school, Dr. Parr had come to babitually regard the world, at large from the predaregoic point of view. One of his practices was, to have his pipe brought to him after dinner, and to insist upon the pretitest young lady at the table coming to sit by him and light it for him. He was fond of playing whist after dinner, and if not successful would become rade, and observed that he was doing "pretty well, considering that he had three adversaries." When his wife oflended him he would turn her neture to the wall, and once he cut this picture's throat. From which it would seem that neither at whist nor in life was it pleasant to be the Doctor's partner. His great multifor, which was uttimately gratified, was to have \$cooci-and-four to drive about the country in; and of this he was wontto speak as "Mus. Parr's vanity." You De Quincey exclaimed, "Sam. Parr, I love thee?"

A few years ago the sensational journalists and nevelists of Paris were making a great do, about a certain "Wild man of Var." who was said to have tasks, claws, etc. And even at the Emperor's fites last year I remember a tent which invited us to come in and see the "Wild man of Var." In the journal of this Medice-Psychological Association of London there has just speared a brief account of Var." In the journal of this head has been an in a carnest helicore in the Darwitten hypothesis. He believes

be credifed-the French authorities at once interfered with

the condited—the French authorities at once interfered with the compivance which the priests were rendering the wretched malady by their exercisms, and so forth; and it would seem to be owing to this that the malady has now disappeared as an epidemic—though even now a traveler iff Saroy may find a young woman throwing herself about the ground in the well-known manner of those who imagine thermelves peaseed by evil orgood spirits.

Considerable curiosity is manifested concerning Miss Braddon's forthcoming magazine, The Belgravia. That usest energetic and prolific authories has made enough money, by her works and their dramatization to secure imagories indig but it would be almost as much as any directed as increased in the considerable curiosity is made enough somethy by her works and their dramatization to secure imagories indig but it would be almost as much as any directed as increased in the security of the consensation. Nevertheless, it is said that Charles Reade, who is not sensitive about literary caste, will ad The Belgravia with his pen. The next name in value which I hear of as probably to be counceted with it is that of the new post, of whom G. H. Lewes has made so much—Ruchman. Of course Winwood, Reade, G. A. Sala, Peter Fitzgoraid, and the like will be see hand. But after

all Miss B's own fertile pen will be that which will make the money, and "Birds of Prey" be the crys" the beyen who shall sell it on the street in the perfect of Section 19 and the standard of Sexon family, and mostly Pressian laws, the country which all as the shall sell it on the street in complaint family and the respectable which also above from hoose. In England, the respectable was impossible, publishing houses are nearly always conducted by literary men, and men to whom a literary missive was impossible. Messra Chapman, Tribuor, Longman, Bentley, Nurray, and others who might be named, are men to see to be missible and the highest literary companies. The secondard is a second the American publishing fractually that such an accelent is a first secondard occur. The Law between the two comprises into the highest literary companies. The secondard is a secondard to the secondard that is seen and the secondard that is such an accelent the American publishing rate may be seen to be made to be missible and the publishing fractually that such an accelent the American published from the published fractually that the American published fractually that the American published from t

stereotyped. It would have been a much more valuable book had he been consulted originally; and so would many others.

§ Mr. John R. Thompson is on dit the "Heros von Borreke" of Blackwood's Magazine, whose adventures, while in the Confederate service, are soon to appear in book form. It was whilom editor of The Southern Laterary Measurger; but this will be his first appearance in a work of fiction. For though some people really believe that the papers in Mackwood record somebody and ventures in the South, those who are as familiar with J.R. T.'s physiognomy, as your correspondent will remember, that the said little gentleman has confined his adventures to Loedon since a bittle after the war began. However, I have not read Borcke, and it may be that he is the translator only of somebody else's work. John M. Daniel of The Examiner (Richmond) used tootal The Messenger, when under J. R. T., "The Southern Literary Milliner." It is a bedomen for poor T. that every literary effort in behalf of the Confederacy, or by any member of it, from Spence to Belle Boyd, has been a failure. Literature and the Confederacy were uncongenial. Present a London publisher with a pistol to his breast, and he will tremble less than at a roll of Confederale manuscript. Chapman & Half drop daily tears over the piles of Dabney's "Stonewall Jackson" onatheir back shelves.

Carlyle's dictint that the more people say a thing the less likely are they to do it, may account for the slowness with which any reform in England moves. In these days every proposition for a movement is at once taken up by the Brimens whose many arms are types, and seems to feel too much satisfied in getting itself realized on paper. Already, as you will see by the following list of phamphilets —published by Farrah, No. 282 Strand—that the Ministerial crisis and the Hyde Park demonstrations have called up quite a little literature of their own:

John Bright's Specch, id., The Ranger Britacle, id., History of the Great Reform Lesgue Demonstration in Hyde Park, id., Manho

League's Tri-Color Badge, id.; Extension of the Franchise, by W. H. White, 6d.; The Liberat Situation, by G. J. Holyouke, 6d.

Charles Kingsley has, you will have observed, again appeared before the public, and this time it was to inflict on himself a heavier blow than Eather Newman inflicted when last the reverend flunky raised his head. There is not a sadder case of lapse in England than that of the author of Alton Locke. Among men of letters be has long since flest all position on account of the horrible literary blunders which he makes, some of which any schoolboy could correct. He is now dubbed among them the "loose thinker." But Kingsley's scielism might be excused were it not for his faults of character. He is forever prairing of pluck, whereas he writes heresy anonymously and preaches it evasively. There is not, as a preacher, such a consummate coward in England. But, worse than this, he has now such to the depths of flunkyism. Wherever there is a live lord, there Kingsley's knees spontaneously by his constant references to "my Lord This," and to some consultation he has had with an earl or a duke. Fortunately, this man has long since lost all influence on the minds of the English people. His absurd and mean speech in admiration of his latest hero-tion. Eyre—at the Southampton banquet (which was enough to make one craye a black skin) has missed a sacer on every lip. I must so the people here the justice to say that the banquet to Eyre and Kingsley's speech therent have been dealt with in a way which must make all that see blush if they can. Nevertheless, the fact remins that The Darity Telegraph sing as out Louis Napoleon, Gov. Eyre—and Andrew Johnson as the three great historic and noble characters of this epoch! This is not meant "sarkastikle."

The Official Gozette of Florence at last publishes the

characters of this epoch! This is a last publishes the The Official Grazette of Florence at last publishes the Amnesty deords by which Massani is declared relievedNot his long exile. It comes rather late. The Prissner of Chillon had at last "learned to love despair;" and that almost disembodied spirit which a few meet in London, and must needs hitherto call by another name than that which is his own, may well reluse the permission to return to his native land, even should it—asit will presently—assume the tone of entreaty. But to Marzini and his turn to his native land, even should it—asit will presently—assume the tone of entreaty. But to Marxini and his friends his amnesty decree to himself and the other "Aspromonte offenders" brings anything but pleasure at this juncture of Italian affairs. They have too much reason to apprehend that it is a conciliatory measure before the fact for some contemplated humiliation of Italy before Louis Napoleon. As the French Emperor is recognized just now as the chiffonier, going about to hook what territorial trifics he can, and as (vide Punch) he has been warned off of Rhenish premises by Bistmark, it is felt that he must getterritory somewhere, and Belgium and Italy are conjountly the alternative. So the amnesty decree is not welcomed by the Marximists. Marxim is still in poor lealth. The publication of the next volume of the translation of his Life, lifetiers and Writings has already been delayed by the sudden death of his poung friend Venturi, whose wife is its chief translator. Madame Venturi is the sister of Mrs. Stansfeld, whose husband was hounded by the of Mrs. Stansfeld, whose husband was hounded by the Tories out of Palmerston's Government on account of his friendship for Mazzini. During the last Venetian Revolution she crossed the Alps in post-carriages, bearing money and dispatches for the Revolutionists, sewed up in her dress. I have to-day learned that Mexain will be immediately elected to the Chamber for Messina; and I think that he will take the seat in that case. Otherwise, as I have intimated, it is doubtful wifether the King's amnesty will take him back to Italy.

To-night Mergan Smith, a negro actor, appears for the first time in London. He appears at the Olympic Theater, and in the playof Othello. It is possible that some of the last generation in America may, on reading this statement, have recalled to their minds those days when respectability at Washington was shocked at Forrest's acting at the capital this wrichs; piece of Snakspearsan miscoginationism; and how the native American newspaper

respeciability at Washington was shocked at Fornet's acting at the capital this wreters i piece of Shakspearean misceginationism; and how the satist American newspaper remarked that "the author of that play (Othello) would, if caught in any Southern State, be lyneaded." England has so far departed from the old paths that she is disposed to see the play performed by a real black nam. Mr. Smith has been but a short time in England, and has thus fer appeared only in small previncial theaters. The next important place in which he has appeared was Burninghom, where he was somewhat severely criticised. I have not been able to witness any performance of his in public, though I shall be at the Olympic tonight. I have, however heard him read some of the finest portions of Hamlet and of Masbeth in private, and was convinced that the man has a strong dramatic genius. Had he been born in despotic France or Russia he would certainly have been at present one of the most distinguished fetters in Europe; but having been born under the Stars and Staipes—and in the immediate vicinity of Independence Hall in Philadeiphia—he was forced into the negro's gallery, forbidden any entry "bekind the scenes," allowed no practice, and the result is that for some time to come he will not be able to compete with men on whom opportunities of study and practice have been lavished. However, he may be better than I dare hope; his career in England for the present depends on his effort to-night. A large crowd will be present, and in it many friends of the negro face.

THE MOVEMENT FOR GERMAN UNITY-BISMARK'S

THE KING S A. From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, August 30, 1866. tered by a successful campaign, seems to have come to a stand, the only result so far being the aggrandizement of Prussia by 4,500,000 inhabitants. The Government did

stand, the only result so far being the aggrandizement of Prussia by 4,500,000 inhabitants. The Government did not venture, in defiance of foreign protests, to push military operations to the destruction of Austria, and was not willing to call one-popular action for German annity, which would have paralyzed all attempts at intervention.

That the more decided policy was the only one, after was had once begun, cannot be doubted. Two months after the battle of Königgrätz nobody believed that France would have entered on a great national war, after the Prussian army had once occupied Vienna, Munich and Stuttgart—a result which, to judge by the disorganization of the enemy and the threatened insurrection of Hungary, was certainly within casy reach. The National party believed for a moment that the elements opposing such a policy in the Ministry, in the administration and account, a could be conquered; and that the current might acquire such a force that the remaining provinces would have been swept from their thrones or forced to adopt a position no longer conflicting with the general interest. There can be to-day no doubt that this hope has passed; but the movement is only delayed. Many causes combined to delay. Foreign diplomacy and princely relationship are the foremost; they have indisposed the King to all partissmentary action and popular movement.

Russian bureaucracy also prefers an eggrandized Prussia to a German union; even the Laborals in its ranks are of the same mind, and think it most desirable that the parts annexed should be as much as possible organized in one solid body with Prussia. They consider a federal relation is unsatisfactory and superfluona, as the Southern States would, any how, not be found willing to enter upon it, and he unity of Germany could now only be accomplished through Prussian Check Prussian Deventure.

Now, it is true, he seems satisfied with Great Prussia, and even the connection with the ramaining Northern States by a Parliament is deferred. A Confederacy was only of value if he could operate by it on the Southern States, so as to force the Governments by their own populations to enter into it. Since French and Prussian diplomacy and princely relationship have made him remounce his plans, he attaches less importance to a Parliament, as the King dishless any such Government, and as it would still make difficulties for him.

The responsement of the army is what he wants of these States, and seeks now to obtain by special treaties. This is the reason why the conclusion of peace with Saxony and Hesse-Darmstadt is delayed. After foreign interference had obtained the centinuation of these States, it was at first intended to coerce them by Parliamentary action into a military connection. Now the purpose is to co-

a military connection. Now the purpose is to es-tablish this connection and the occupation of the fortified places by Prussian troops by stipulations in the treaties of peace. If this has been also asked with regard to Dresden, I believe it has only been done to have something to yield. Dresden will not become a fortress with a Prussian

The bargaining with Darmstadt is going on in the The bargaining with Darmstadt is going on in the closest manner, the more so as the Government feels reserved and ashamed at having desisted from the annexation of Upper Hesse in consequence of Russian invervention. Now, nothing is intended by all this bargaining with Darmstadt but to obtain the disposition over its

with Darmstadi but to obtain the disposition over its arm; and the occupation of its fortresses, and on this basis peace will be obtained.

Next week, the unconditional annexation of Hanover, Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort will be pronounced by the Chambers, to that the States will be treated as Prussian Provinces, and be brought, after a short delay, under the Prussian constitution. This adhesion to this measure is favored even among the Liberals, because they think it will cuttoff all possibility of the Kang's restoring any part of these lands to their former princes, which is semetimes introd at in ministerial circles as otherwise possible. I do not believe that their fear is well founded, after the King has once brought himself terponounce the words "annex." has once brought himself toepronunce the words "annexation," and "deposition of princes." The anxiety to
keep what has been won is certainly now stronger in his
heart than his love for cousins and legitimacy, what he
held high only when the interests of the people were to
held high only when the interests of the people were to

The fear of the King undering what has been done would not influence the Liberal Deputies if the bureaucratic feel-ngs of many lesser towns did not favor the creation of Great Prussia. The debate of next week on this subject a Great Pruseta. The departed next week on this sanger will be the most important of the session; but the result is already certain if the Ministry does not make a sudden turn about. The Commission has decided for it by a large majority, but only under the pressure of Count Bismark. How much Count Bismark wishes to avoid at present any

majority, but only under the pressure of Count Bismark. How much Count Bismark wishes to avoid at present any dispute with the Chamber was seen on the occasion of the King's answer to the address.

The address had been almost unanimously adopted, as the Minister himself forced his party to agree to it. He had been able to induce his supporters & give up their old standpoint with regard to the budget, but he would not persuade the King to follow the same course nor even to modify the expression of his views in the address. The Minister, therefore stayed evay from the presentation of the address, and His Mejesty prenounced alone his ministerial theory. When the deputies afterward asked the Minister to give them his answer in writing for communication to the House, the Ministry declares that they had no knowledge of it, and that no State act had been done for what they would assume the responsibility.

The King considered the roper for his dignity to declare that he had always been in the right. But the impression which his answer, and still more his manner, made inche Deputies was yet that he wished to be in good understanding with the Deputies principally on account of foreign countries. It was remarked that he treated the deputitation with more civility and attention than he had that of the First Chamber as we day abefore. He looks much offer since the campaign. His face has become small from old age and his voice has lost in follows and strength. He is now seventy years of age, but he looks older.

THE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND AUS-TRIA-THE ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND BAVARIA-RESIGNATION OF COUNT BELORDS-HERE VON BEUST-CONCESSIONS TO HUNGARY-THE HUNGARIAN LEGION-ENERGY OF THE AUS-TRYAN GOVERNMENT IN THE ITALIAN WAR-SANI-TARY MEASURES AGAINST CHOLERA-THE MER-CHASTS OF FRANKPORT-THE LAST SITTING OF THE FEDERAL DIST-THE INDEMNIFICATION-PIRST SAVING BANK IN VIENNA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Viesna, August 18, 1869. The event of the moment, for Austria at least, is the conclusion of the treaty of peace with Prussia. The ratification of it, even on the part of Austria, has already taken place. Yesterlay the signed document was sent back to Prague, where the ratifications are to be exchanged. Within three weeks of this final act, the Prussian troops are to evacuate Austrian territory. In the first week they are to go back as far as Brilan, in the second to Prague, and in the third they must be across the frontier. The Italian plenipotentiary is also expected to arrive here to-day, and there is little doubt but that the final negotiations regarding a peace with Italy will at once begin. Italy seems to be aware that the sconer the excitement and the war fever is over the better for her. She, as as well as Austria, must begin to occupy be self with home affairs; get her finances in order, make arrangements for the development of commetce, and try to cottle down quietly. Till now, neither Prussia nor Italy have shown themselves helined to throw difficulties in the way of a speedy settlement of the questions at issue.

With Bayaria Count Bissuark has also come to an arrangement. Thirty million florins are to be paid to Prussia as indemnity, and Colmbach-Lichtenfelm are to be ceded to Coburg, which, being under Prussian are to be ceded to Coburg, which, being under Prussian forminon, is the same as eeding the territory to Prussian dominion, is the same as eeding the territory to Prussian dominion, is the same as eeding the territory to Prussian dominion, is the same as eeding the territory to Prussian of the treaty, and the remainder within six months. As the Prussian troops are to remain in the land till the whole sum is paid, haste will no doubt be made to liquidate the debt and get rid of the unwelcome visitors. Count Bismark is (it cannot be denied) a good man of business; he know how to make his bill, and to ensure getting bis money.

There has been much talk of the resignation of Count

knows how to make his bill, and to ensure getting bis money.

There has been much talk of the resignation of Count Beleredi, but a has no thought of such a thing. Here Ministers stick to their places as long as they possibly can. Count Crenneville, the first Adjutant of the Emperor, will very probably soon quit his post. At the Court of Vienna such a change is almost equal to a change of Ministry in a Constitutional State. The Count had much influence, and it is generally asserted that it was he who forced on the war with Prussia. Certain it is that within a fortnight of the breaking out of hostilities the Emperor did not believe there would be war, and I know from the very best authority that both Count Mensdorff and Count Maurice Esterhary were decidedly against it. And yet it took place.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

BERLIN.

THE MOVEMENT FOR GERMAN UNITY—BISMARK'S PLARS—THE QUESTION OF SAXONY AND HESSEDAMS THE GUESTION OF SAXONY AND HESSEDAMS THE GUES

ward marched to Pohl, whence the railway trains took them by Oderberg back to Prussia.

That Austria is able to act with efficient speed when the men who have to direct possess energy and vigor, is shown by the transport, within 12 days, of an army of 35,000 men, 15,000 horses, and 27 betteries from the banks of the Danube to those of the River Isonzo in Italy. They were taken thither by two lines of railway. It was the celerity of their movements which caused the Italians to retire behind the Tegliamento, and to accept the trues of August 12. It was intended also to send a force of 32,000 men and a cavalry brigade from Carinthia to fall upon their icit fank, and form a junction with the Austrian troops coming from the Tyrol. In presence of these facts the Italians thought it more advisable to retreat than to risk an encounter in which they might again be beaten. Had the same decission and energy been displayed in the North we should not have had to lament and wonder at the defeat of Königgnätz.

The sanitary measures taken here against the cholera have prevented thesepared of the malady. Thirty-six per sons have been attacked by it here, of whom 24 have died. At Pesth it has shown itself since a day or two. Twenty-two persons were suddenly seliced, It of whom have died. In Britan it is on the increase.

Licann from Frankfort-on-the-Main that several of the great merchants there intend to have the place; some to settle in Paris, others in Augsburg or Thetgard. The Frankforters have no wish whatever to become Prussians. They consider that they are no gainers by the change, and moreover they hato Prussia with the utmost intensity. The behavior of the invaders, too, has tended rather to increase the detestation, than otherwise; it was involent and supercitions in the highest degree. The carriage horses of the wealthy inhabitants have been taken by "requisition," and a friend who was there a few days ago told me he had only seen a couple of one-horse vehicles in three days. The items, too, which the Frankforters ha

hank notes. The sum to be issued is 400,000,000 florins; but of these 300,000,000 florins only will at first be put in circulation. Sixty millions are intended for repayment to the bank of alike sum borrowed, 159,000,000 florins for calling in the 1-florin and 5-florin notes now in circulation, 55,000,000 florins for indemnifying communes and commercial companies who have suffered losses during the war; the remaining 35,000,000 florins is to be employed for the current expenses of the State.

The 30,000,000 florins to be paid to Prussia has already been advanced by different banking houses here and in the provinces; 49 Vienna firms and 5 Vienna institutions contributed; the firms, 16,000,000 florins, the institutions, 11,450,000 florins; altogether, 28,650,000 florins. Five provincial firms subscribed the remainder, 1,950,000 florins.

Since a week or two a saving bank has been opened here, the first of its kind in Vienna. Pawabroking estimated.

and it is such an establishment—Die Pfandleingeseitschat
—that has just commenced receiving sums not less than
one florin and paying interest at the rate of six per cent.
It would seem that the so-called working classes have
little or nothing to put asside, for the 190,680 florins received in the very short time since the bank has been
opened have been deposited by 356 persons. This on an
average gives a deposit of nearly 540 florins per head, and
it is not for individuals who can save so much that savings
hacks are specially intended.

hanks are specially intended.

There is much depression among the handicraftmen here, no work being to be had. It is easy to learn from the houses of call of the different trades how many mea are out of employor have work; and a week ago, the only trades that were at all occupied were shormskers and binding and getting the new calendars ready was com

Great as is the difficulty of Austria, if only energy be shown and the wisdom to break entirely with the worthless systems, all may get be well.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION-THE NEW LOAN-COM-MENTS OF THE PRESS.

From Our Special Correspondent. VIRANA, August 29, 1866. Yesterday evening papers brought at last the expected decree on the new financial measures adopted by Govern-

decree on the new financial measures adopted by Government. All allow that the document is most difficult to understand, even for those well versed in such matters, "An attentive study of 12 hours," says the New Free Press, "has scarcely been sufficient to make really clear to us all the points of this new decree."

At the same time the document was issued, an official and semi-official commentary also appeared. I give the observations of the Octoverchen Zectung, as they are the observations of the Octoverchen Zectung, as they are the observations of the Octoverchen Zectung, as they are the observations and such the decree most intelligible:

By the law of July 7, 1816, the Minister of Finance was authoused bank had taken c0,000,000 forms. After the National Bank had taken c0,000,000 forms in Government notice (Stasts mates) of one flora; and five florins in Government notice (Stasts mates) of one flora; and five florins and, and in order to obtain the remaining 20,000,000 forms, will issue five per cent specie bonds with coupoes, failing due in May and November. For the realization of this new loan a committee will probably have the precise. If it be found possible to turn it into cash at the market price of similar bonds at the present moment, this new emission of specie bonds would reach the nominal assount of 20,000,000. As the National Bank has already, on account of the Government notes to be florius. It is evident, however, that this is a case which will not happen. Just because the new decree provides for the specily redemption of that floating debt bearing interest, capitalists will show preference for this stock. We may almost with certainty accept as a fact that the amount of the "Salinerasteria" to be issued will reach 100,000,000, and that therefore the Government notes bearing no interest will not exact the sum of 300,000,600 florius. The Government does not attempt to concent its conviction that the floating national debt has thus reached a hight which cannot be exceeded without serious danger. In case peace be secured, which may now be looked upon as crisin, the promise is given that with the exception of the nies scheine (paper money), the whole amount of the floating debt, bearing interest or not, shall not exceed 400,000,000 florius.

While the greator part of the newly-created medium will be employed for paying the expenses of the war, a sum is still left to be accepted to supplying the bases occasioned by hostifities in some of our most important provinces. Care has been taken to provide for the necessaries of the current year, including the payment of inferent on the national debt, due in January. The Budget of 1867 will no doubt show a deficit, and it will be necessary in this case to form a new financial programme, and to had a means of covering the expenses incurred by the State without creating a new series of money-tokens.

There is but one opinion expressed by the press as to the difficulty of the Minister's position. The journals say they are mable to devise any other scheme than the one pursued—that of creating bank notes—for meeting the exigences of the moment.

In substance, says. The New Prec Press, the Government

pursued—that of creating bank notes—for meeting the exigencies of the moment.

In substance, says. The New Free Press, the Government
reserts now to the same financial measure which it employed
before the breaking out of the war. It operates with disvernment notes. As it precured means for carrying on the warby converting 150,000,000 of bank notes of the smaller soot into
Government notes, and took this sum beads 00,000,000 dorins
in leans notes for the National Bank, so now, after taking
30,000,000 of silver as a hand direct from the bank to pay the
Pression indemnity, it intends to meet its obligations during
the next few mostlas by means of Government notes. The
world is agreed on the point that this means is agnest permicieus one. Science and practice alike discard it; and yet as
when war broke out, no one, in spite of this acknow degment,
opposed the use of the Government note printing press, so
now the employment of the same instruments will hardly find
opposition. How should it be possible? We may often find a
means dangerous and painful, without being able to avoid its
adopting. They is the case when one has no choice, or only
that of reporting to Z still worse expedient. The law of today, therefore, may be looked on in its nuclamental principles
as the result of imperious necessity, and as such may reckon
on reserving of the moment left us no choice but that of resorting to

But 7/ we are willing to anow that uniformized no against the na-cuents can be brought sgainst the principle, and that the na-cuentry of the moment left us no choice but that of resorting to the note printing press, we are, however, innecessly far from agreeing with the method in which the plan has been carried out. To speak lemently, the decree as it lies before us, is one of the very weakest efforts of modern finance.

THE RESIGNATION OF BARON BEUST. The following letters relating to the resignation of the Saxon Minister have passed between him and the King:

the Saxon Minister have passed between him and the King:

Most Guacious Sovemens: Your Majesty was pleased to allow me, at my most humble request, to take a personal share in the preliminaries for a treaty of peace, which were opened at Berlin. For this favor I owed many thanks, as I had it in order to remove all doubt as to my willingness to meet the difficulties of the present time, and to show that I was ready to make the attempt. by direct and open speech, to put what Your Majest's Government had done in its true light, and also by opposing many a false pre-supposition to gain a better footing in the soil negotiations. Measwhile, however, my participation in them has been declined at Berlin.

As Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to remember, on the day of the signature of the preliminaries of peace between Austria and Prussia. I had before Your Majesty for consideration the question of — an understanding-with the Prussian Government being more sought for my person might not prove a hunderance to it, and if it would not be better to remove the same.

The above-mentioned intimation from Berlin can only serve to strengthen me in my supposition, and I therefore consideration.

Prussian Government cents in and fit would not be best until not prove a hinderance to it, and fit would not be best ter to remove the same.

The above-mentioned intimation from Berlin can only serve to strengthen me in my supposition, and I therefore consider it a duty it owe Your Majesty and the country to lay hefore Your Majesty my most humble resignation, painful as it must be for me, had at this moment and under present circumstances, to withdraw from the service of Your Majesty.

A ministerial scittify of more than 17 years is thus brought to a close. Its commencement, as its end, are shae marked by a severe shock which our political relations received. I cannot reproach myself with having caused either the one or the other. On the contrary, I am conscious in both cases of having, in accordance with the principles and feelings of my King and master, defended Right without fear, and done my duty.

May your Majesty be pleased graciously to accept of resignation, and to give helief to the assurance that remembering what a happiness it was under Your Majesty's direction to devote my energies to the service of my country. I should still have striven to show myself worthy of the manifold and never to-be-forgotten proofs of confidence and indulgence that have folice to my share. In most profound respect your Majesty's most obedient, most humbe servant.

Fig. Baron Von Brust.

Fig. 3. August 15, 1866.
The snawer of the King was thus:
Desp Minister of State, Manon von Brust: Yesterday evening

I received your request to be released from your present functions, and in the motives which have led you to take this step I recognize the sentiments of faithful devotion to King and country which throughout your whole sphere of service you have never failed to show.

How pointful the thought of a seperation from you is to me I have no need to say. Since my accession to the throne, and have doily given me an opportunity of observing how richly you are endowed with statemanile, qualities, of becoming acquainted with your activity and your unabasen attachment. Your counsel was always conscientious and well-considered, dictated by the position of things and not by personal like or dislike; and an experience of many years has abundantly shown its beneficial influences.

On the most important questions we were soon agreed; and as I was convinced that in the affairs you conducted bething of importance occurred without my knowledge, as slao I knew that in matters where a difference of opinion existed between us, my directions would be arrically followed.

The breaking up of so tried and so happy a connection cannot be otherwise than paioful to me. If I grant your request, its only on account of the important political reasons on which you lay weight, requiring, as they do, a sacrifice of any personal wishes and feelings to the organ of the constry, and its exceeding to you wish I give you the assurance that my gratitude for the important sorvices rendered no and up departed brother, and my sentiment of heartful regard and sincere respect for your person will remain also under changed cituumstances intelliby thee-same. With the most distinguished respect and the sincerest attachment, I remain, dear Minister of State, Barron von Beust, your devoted John.

Schonbrann, Aug. 16, 1868.

CN THE LEADERSHIP OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY

The military journal of Strepfieur contains a paper on the causes of the ill success of the Austriansarmy of the North in the war with Pruesia in the year 1866." The subject is in itself so interesting, and the paper is written with such a thorough knowledge of the matter treated of, that it cannot fail to be acceptable to every reader.

The Anstrian army took up its first position by concentrating itself at Olmütz. Prussin kept the principal sumy—the army of the Elbe—in the Lausitz, and a second—consisting of only two army corps—in Silesia. The Austrian leader had thus gained two great advantages: First, the enemy was in the dark as to the real intentions of the Austrians; if, namely, they intended to invade Silesia, or to march through Bohenia, Secondly, this uncertainty obliged the enemy to divide his forces.

The marchings and countermarchings of the Prussians be-

heads. Secondly, this uncertainty obliged the enemy to divide his forces.

The marchings and countermarchings of the Prussians between the Elbe and the Oder, and the edicating the guard regiments in Silesia, prove the uncertainty they were in, as well as their belief that the grand attack would be made on Silesia. The Prussians had, it is true, nearly three parallel railways and numerous reads for communication with, and for the vertical union of, their separated armice; but the distance between them was so great that the Austrians, by the short line between Moravia and Bobemia, could have reached Bohemia sconer then it would have been possible for the Prussians to have united their separated armise. Time too, would thus have been gained for the cooperation, at the decisive moment, of those German troops on the side of the Diet which were mobilising.

of those German troops on the side of the Diet which were mobilizing.

If the Austrians had chosen their first position at Bohemis, the great battle would have been fought seems. The separation of the Prussian troops by taking possession of Hanover, Electoral Hesse and Saxony, caused great moral and political consequences, but was not to be looked on as a dispersion of the force; for this dispersion related only to space and not to time. If even the Austrian army had immediately emerged from Bohemis, the passage of the border-mountains would still have taken considerable 'time, during which the Prussians, by means of the numerous railways, could have someontrated their forces and faced the Austrian army with superior numbers, just as they had their choice of concentrating themselves and of invaling Bohemia with a preponderating force.

Had the Austrians advanced toward Silesia, which was only six days' maron to the fronter, the Prussians, who had 80 trains at their command on the different railways, could just as easily have concentrated six army corps at Frankoustein and Neise, and here again would have been much stronger than the Austrians, who, in order not to expose their left flank, would have been obliged to detach considerable forces to the border mountains in the direction of Glatz, Silberberg, Schweidnitz &c.

We repeat, thereforefore, that the position at Omilitate theory forcing hur to divide his principal force, and enabling the tention, forcing hur to divide his principal force, and enabling

We repeat, thereforefore, that the position at C brought us the advantage of deceiving the enemy as to c tention, foreing him to divide his printipal force, and en-us to gain time in order to bring in closer connecti-operations of the Austrian army through blobemia with or the German allies, so as to be able to operate with

simultaneously.

Let us look at the facts after some time had clapsed.

In the beginning of June it was thought in Borlin that the
Amatisn General would concentrate his forces in Bohemia
and advance toward Berlin. The Pressians therefore left only
the Fifth and Sixth Army Corps to cover Silesia, and endeavored to concentrate their principal force on the Elbe and the
Lausitz in order to be ready for an offensive movement against
Savan as well as to cover Berlin.

ored to concentrate their principal roles on the sale and state and the Lamist is order to be ready for an offensive movement against Saxons as well as to cover Berlin.

But the Austrian army did not go with its principal force to Bohemis, but carried out the assembling of the troops near Omitis. On June 10, the other armys was concentrated there.

This made the Prussians anxious for the fate of Silesia, and caused them to divide their forces. It was seen that the Austrians were in the strong position near Olmätz, with the wing reeting on Josephsted and Königp fits on the East, and 300 Cracow on the West, an attack on Silesia seemed certain. In all haste, aimost with beadions speed, changes of position were ordered for the protection of Silesia, which Austria had no intention of attacking. The First Afmy Corps was sent airendy on the 9th of June through Hirschhers to join the Army of Silesia; the Second Army Corps had to go as a common reserve to Lower Silesia, Beside all the railway means of transport numerous wagons for the more speedy forwarding of the troops were put in requisition. All moneys belongful to the State, those of the communes, and even of private persons were, throughout Silesia, sett for safety to the atrong Fortreas Posen. In the Fortreas Neisse houses were nalied down, others unroofed, trees foliod, &c., &c. Proof sufficient that fears were entertained for the entry of the Austrians in Silesia.

The Austrian army remained inactive in Gindlis from the 10th to the 17th of June. This immovability cannot be looked upon as a waste of time. On the 10th of June the troops were concentrated, it is true, but the lotendants saw there were failings which by the 17th might be remedied or supplied Time, too, was gained for the mobilisation of the German troops. It was on the 14th of June only that Prassia declared its accession from the Confederation. On the 16th only Sarony applied for help from the Diet, and it was only on the 18th of June that in Bavaria the Chambers voted a credit for a machillestice of the game.

opinion that Silesia would be the first point of attack of the Austriana, and, in accordance with space and numbers, divided its principal force in a still higher degree.

The Corps of Guards was sent from Berlin direct to Silesia, and advanced with the Pirst, Fifth and Sixth Army Corps nore to the south, to Upper Silesia, between Rathor and Veisse, the headquarters being removed from Fürstenstein to feisse. The Silesian army, to which the First, Fifth and seth Army Corps and the Guard belonged, and which was proposted.

Army Corps in the Lausitz had now to play an interior part.

It was sheady on the 21st that the whole army of Silesia was alarmed by the tear of an invasion of Neisse, and it was thought that the Austrians, in great force, were about to enter Silesia from Zuckmantel Jägerndorf, &c.

While thus the principal forces of the two armies remained as far apart as peasible, the Austrian army, in a well-ordered flank movement—so much so, indeed, that within two days it might grey where have been krought tegether—advanced from Moravia toward Bohemia. The movements of the army began on the 17th of June; on the 19th Gen, von Benedek was enabled to great the Saxon comrades already, united with the army of the North. On the 21st the beadquarters were removed from Olmärz to Fohmisch-Trubau. Up to this moment the operations of the Austrians were blanches. On the 22sd of June the two divided Prussian armies mades. On the 22sd of June the two divided Prussian armies made reconnoliterings in force; the First army by Zittau toward Bohemia, and the Second army on many points in the direction of Austrian Silesia, but newhere were divisions of infantry to be seen, nowhere were the border stations fortified; the light cavilry on the look out retired; the conviction was obtained that no fears need be entertained for Silesia, but that the election continuations only of the Sixth Corps remained to keep watch in Upper Silesia.

Corps remained in the background drawn up to receive an attack, doing nothing; the Sixth Corps, already weakened, retreated, and the Eighth Corps received the order to remain where it was till 2 o'clock, to see if the enemy attacked, then to retire toward Josephstadt. And till 2 o'clock the corps really remained in a comparing the company of the corps.

The isth of June was the decisive the force collected round stances of gaining, with our object force collected round scephatack victories in detail over the separate corpe of the cassian army, while as not the Eirst Fruesian Army, was defined from advancing, our different corps, on the contract, force beaten, and were monally and physically waskened in the approaching great struggle. I say physically waskened in the approaching great struggle. I say physically waskened inch because in being moved hither and thither the mon were sprived of their necessary quarishment. Under these circ sumstances the pluck and stancheses are similarly with shigh the weakened troops, on the 3d of July, at Khaiggrütz Sought from 8 or dlock in the morning Lil 2 in the afterhoos. The victory was gained more by the superiority of number than by the needle gun; for the Prussian Second Army, doming from Koniginhof, which a few days before might have have been annihilated, was at 2 o'clock, on the right flack of ing from Königinhof, which a few days before might in part have begin annihilated, was, at 1 o'clock, on the right flates at the Austrian, and 7; Pressian Army Corps, which are much more stronger than the Austrian, were now nighting against the considerably weaker Austrian and Saron troops.

The fatal battle of Königsgifitz had never taken place if the Austrian general had understood as has before been said, show to gain small victories in detail over the Prussian Second Army Corps between the 28th and 39th of June.

If, after the events from the 28th to the 30th of June, the Austrian troops had needednime to recruit themselves as well as to prepare for a decisive battle, it would have been better, as the union of the Prussian armites could not now be kinded to have concentrated the army behind Königgisk ost to left bank of the Kibe.

Happity for the Austrian army, the Prussians did not know how to turn to its full advantage the victory of Königgisks, which is to be explained only by the fact that victory own Austrian troops so toly to be gained at a great sacrifice.

From a strategic-point of view, therefore, the overthrow of

which is to be explained only by the fact that victory own Austrian troops only to be gained at a great sacrifice. From a strategic-point of view, therefore, the overthrow on the Austrians is not at all tooks imputed to the gitted leader ship of the Fruesian army, but only to the planners of the operations of the army of the North, who, although courageous at heart, had morally too little self-reliance to make use of the advantages presented them for gaining small victories at first, which by greater activity night have been scalered with united forces in the last fire days of the month of June. On the 28th of June three Austrian corps atcod opposite, as was already said, to a weaker division of the Fruesian army and beside this a reserve division of cavairy was almost in the very rear of the enemy's troops. If at this moment an energetic attack had been made, instead of giving the order-to-retreat (in case the enemy himsef did not make the attack), the consequences later might have been very different to what they were. Thus vitally important events depend on moments and on the decision of a single man, for which the arms as a whole cannot be made responsible.

FINE ARTS. Messrs. Goupil and Schaus have lately received sev-

eral new engravings after eminent English artists to which we call our readers' attention. Two companion prints after A. Solomon; "Waiting for the Verdict," and "After the Ver-

dict," are very good specimens of the drematic school; they bear the same relation to nature as written descriptions of such scenes by a Bulwer or Miss Braddon would do; the characters are "stock" characters, and their attitudes and gestures are in accordance with the instruction to be found in all respecta-ble manuals of elecution. Pictures such as these belong to the theatrical school, and will be produced just so long as there is an immense number of people who prefer a theatrical or sentimental treatment of a subject to a natural and manly treat ment. Another engraving is after Faed, "Conquered but not ment. Another engraving is after Faed, "Conquered but not Subdued." It represents a baddlish buy who has had his ears bexed, and been put in the corner, to come to his senses at his leisure. He is a homely chap, and his face is like a book where we may read impotent anger with his excellent mother, and a strong desire to finish his supper. From which, as the spoon is his hand betrays, he has been untimely sensiched. He shates the notion of "giving it, has he year as for his supper, which be can only get by surrender. Meanwhile, his furper turbuble whee mother pursues her work as if she had estirably forgotten his existence, though it is evident that she is quietly waiting for what she knows must soon come. She is a good, wise, byting mother with a backbone that will prove as it as timable blessing to the ugly-faced boy in the chimney come and prevent his being the unmixed uniance to his feasily his physiognomy, has plainly intended him for. The oth children are us pleased as children usually are at the discontiure of their brothers and sisters. The annulty his visuality is used in the continue of their brothers and sisters. The annulty his visuality is right, who has no other way of showing his sympathy for Jim, and his own rebellious feeling toward. "Ma." thus, he clotting the miserable modifiedty Skye terrier and force him to show a whining rependance for faults he never committed. Landseer's "A Piper and a Pair of Nuterackers" now some months old sind has reached that stage of popular indicated by coarse photographs of it, being exposed for an Nassaust, but it will long continue to please. It is a vestimpte subject; nothing more than two squirreis basking; indicated by coarse photographs, in the coarse of the coar

was understood by few, and even then it was seen to be only a diluted variation of the theme of the "Huguenot Lovers," diluted and less noble. The Black Brimswickers were a band of young Prussians who adopted a black uniform with the barge of a skull and cross-bones upon their helmets, and took a sodemn out to avenue the death of their leader, the Duke of Brusswick who fell at Ligny, if it cout the life of every man of them of them and them of them o the book out retired, the conviction was chalmed that be for an early constrained for similar, but that the wind President anow landomed to operate against Babemiry a few divisions only of the Stath Cupy remained to keep watch in Upper Theorems of the Stath Cupy remained to keep watch in Upper Theorems of operations on both sides entered now into an action of the state of the sta